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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/807,743	03/24/2004	David K.J. Kim	5681-74100	4637

35690 7590 01/16/2007

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EXAMINER	
WRIGHT, INGRID D	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2835	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/16/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/807,743	KIM, DAVID K.J.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ingrid Wright	2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *1/8/07*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *1/3/05,8/2/04* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Office apologizes for the interpretation of the claimed limitations of the Amended claims, dated 7/16/06, as presented in the Office Action, dated 10/16/06.

2. In response to the Applicant's request for reconsideration, the finality of the rejection of the last Office action, dated 10/16/06, has been taken into full consideration and based upon a closer examination of the instant application, the finality of the Office Action, dated 10/16/06, is withdrawn. The Office apologizes for any inconvinence incurred or experienced by the Applicant.

Based upon a thorough examination of the Amended claims of 7/17/06, the following Office Action is presented:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,2 & 4-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen US 8822877 B2 in view of Ho US 5947571.

Re claim 1, Chen teaches an apparatus for reducing gaps associated in a computer system (col. 1, lines 59-62 of Chen), the apparatus comprising: a computer system chassis (40), a frame (10) the frame (10) mounted on the computer system chassis (40), wherein the frame (10) includes at least one opening (12)

adjacent to an expansion slot (42); wherein the frame (10) includes a plurality of tabs (18) an additional tab (c-shaped tab), arranged around the opening (12), and a shield bracket (60), the shield bracket (60) configured for coupling to a peripheral devices (col. 1, lines 16-20 of Chen) mountable in the slot (42), wherein the shield bracket (60) is slidable between a retaining portion (curved portion) of the tab (c-shaped tab) and a surface of the frame (10) to cover the opening (12), and wherein, when covering the opening (12), the shield bracket (60) is retained by the additional tab (c-shaped tab), wherein the frame (10) and bracket (60) are made of flexible electrically conductive material (note: (10) is a EMC shield and (60) is illustrated as a metal like member and further teaches a metal material in col. 1, lines 43-54 of Chen), but is silent as to the bracket (60) being slidable between an additional retaining portion (curbed portion) of a tab (c-shaped tab) and specifically a peripheral card slot. Ho teaches a plurality of tabs (35) formed around an opening (near groove (34)) of a frame (3), to cover an opening of a computer housing (4), wherein tabs (35) on one side of the opening are staggered with respect to tabs on the other side of the opening and a peripheral card slot. Therefore, to modify Chen, by employing a plurality of tabs around an opening of a frame would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, since Ho teaches a frame having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to include the additional tabs of Ho in the invention of Chen, in order to provide a stronger means of securing the bracket of Chen to computer chassis (40) and Ho is only used to provide the added limitation of tabs, whereby a bracket is capable of sliding between the retaining portions (lateral surfaces) of the tabs.

Re claim 2, Chen, teaches at least one spring finger (22,16) inserted into a gap between the shield bracket (60) and frame (10).

Re claim 4, Chen teaches a fastener (col. 1, lines 52-55 of Chen) in a prior art, but is silent as to the fastener coupled to secure a shield bracket to a frame. Ho teaches a screw hole (21) for a screw, to be coupled to secure a shield bracket (2) to a frame (3). Therefore, to modify Chen, by employing screws would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made since, Ho teaches a fastening means having these design characteristics. The Skilled artisan would be motivated to utilize the screws of Ho, in the invention of Chen, in order to provide a common and alternate means of securing a bracket to a frame and Ho is only used to provide the added limitation of a screw.

Re claim 5, Chen as modified by Ho, teaches an expansion slot (42), adapted to receive a peripheral component interface (PCI) card.

Re claim 6, Chen as modified by Ho, teaches an electrically conductive material (metal material), but is silent specifically as to copper. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include copper, as it belongs to the group of metals, which have a low impedance (in order to reflect E-field waves) and is known in the art as good conductors of electricity.

Re claim 7, Chen as modified by Ho, teaches an electrically conductive material (metal material), but is silent specifically as to beryllium. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include copper, as it belongs to the group of metals, which have a low impedance (in order to reflect E-field waves) and is known in the art as good conductors of electricity.

4. Claims 3 & 8-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen US 6822877 B2 in view of Ho US 5947571, further in view of Doun et al. US 5929376.

Re claim 3, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1, Chen as modified by Ho, teaches a spring finger (16,22), but is silent specifically as to the spring fingers being made of an electrically conductive material. Doun et al. teaches spring fingers on an electrically conductive spring (54). Therefore, to modify Chen as modified by Ho, by employing specifically electrically conductive spring fingers would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, since Doun et al. teaches a spring having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to utilize the material nature of the spring of Doun et al., in the invention of Chen as modified by Ho, in order to provide an alternate means of constraining (laterally) the shield bracket (60) of Chen as modified by Ho, while providing an electrical connection between the shield bracket (60), when the bracket is pressed against the opening ad Doun et al. is only used to provide the added limitation of a spring finer, made of an electrically conductive material.

Re claim 8, Chen teaches a computer system (col. 2, lines 30-34) comprising: a chassis (chassis panel (40)), a frame (10) mounted on the chassis, wherein the frame (10) includes at least one opening (12) adjacent to a slot (42), wherein the frame (10) includes a tab (C-shaped tab) and additional tabs (18) arranged around the opening (12), wherein the tabs (18) on one side of the opening (12) are staggered with respect to the tabs (18) on the other side of the opening (12); and a shield bracket (60), wherein the shield bracket (60) is slidable between a retaining portion (curved portion) of atab (c-shaped tab) and a surface of the frame (10) to cover the opening (12), and wherein, when covering the opening (12) when an expansion device is mounted in slot (12), when covering the opening (12), the shield bracket (60) is retained by the tab (c-shaped tab) wherein the frame (10) and the shield bracket (60) are made of flexible electrically conductive material (note: (10) is a EMC shield & (60) is illustrated as a metal like member and further teaches a metal material in col. 1, lines 43-54 of Chen), but is silent as to a system board located within the chassis (40), an additional tab with a retaining portion around opening (12) and a

peripheral card. Ho teaches a plurality of tabs (35) formed around an opening (near groove (34)) of a frame (3), to cover an opening of a computer housing (4). Therefore, to modify Chen, by employing a plurality of tabs around an opening of a frame would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, since Ho teaches a frame having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to include the additional tabs of Ho in the invention of Chen, in order to provide a stronger means of securing the bracket of Chen to computer chassis (40). Doun et al. illustrates a system board (26) located within a computer housing (4) and a peripheral card coupled to a shield bracket (fig. 2 of Doun et al.). Therefore, to modify Chen, by employing a system board would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, since Chen also teaches a slot for connecting peripheral devices. The skilled artisan would be motivated to utilize the system board of Doun et al., in the invention of Chen, in order to connect connectors near corresponding to I/O apertures or slots of Chen and Doun et al. is only used to provide the added limitation of a system board, whereby a peripheral coupled to a shield bracket mounted on a system board.

Re claim 9, Chen as modified by Ho & Doun et al., teaches at least one spring finger (22,16) inserted into a gap between the shield bracket (60) and frame (10).

Re claim 10, Chen as modified by Ho & Doun et al., teaches a spring finger (16,22) being made of an electrically conductive material.

Re claim 11, in regards to all the limitations of claim 8 above, Chen teaches a fastener (col. 1, lines 52-55 of Chen) in a prior art, but is silent as to the fastener coupled to secure a shield bracket to a frame. Ho teaches a screw hole (21) for a screw, to be coupled to secure a shield bracket (2) to a frame. Therefore, to modify Chen, by employing screws would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made since, Ho teaches a fastening means having these design characteristics. The Skilled artisan would be motivated to utilize the screws of Ho, in the invention of Chen, in order to provide a common and alternate means of securing a bracket to a frame and Ho is only used to provide the added limitation of a screw.

Re claim 12, Chen as modified by Ho & Doun et al., teaches an expansion slot (42), adapted to receive a peripheral component interface (PCI) card.

Re claim 13, Chen as modified by Ho & Doun et al., teaches an electrically conductive material (metal material), but is silent specifically as to copper. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include copper, as it belongs to the group of metals, which have a low impedance (in order to reflect E-field waves) and is known in the art as good conductor of electricity.

Re claim 14, Chen as modified by Ho & Doun et al. teaches an electrically conductive material (metal material), but is silent specifically as to beryllium. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include copper, as it belongs to the group of metals, which have a low impedance (in order to reflect E-field waves) and is known in the art as good conductor of electricity.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments, filed 7/17/06, regarding amended claims 1-14, have been taken into full consideration, but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

5. The Office apologizes for the interpretation of the claimed limitations of the Amended claims, dated 7/17/06, as presented in the Office Action, dated 10/16/06. After a closer examination of the limitations of the claimed invention, the finality of the Office Action, dated 10/16/06, is withdrawn. The Office apologizes for any inconvenience incurred by the Applicant.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 34. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

IDW

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